



Agricultural.

The Fig.—The following paragraph, from the Warrenton, N. C. Reporter, contains information relative to the culture of this delicious fruit, which may be useful to many of our readers:

The Fig may be seen in perfection in more than one garden in Warrenton. It is a delicious fruit, wholesome and nutritious. The Fig, with us, grows upon a bush, which will be larger or smaller according to care or situation. Even here in a favourable year like the present, it begins to ripen before the peach, and continues to bear until frost. In Florida it becomes a tree, larger than the Damson. An intelligent gentleman from Georgia, observes, that there it comes to great perfection, and with the same, or perhaps, a little more attention, it might be brought to equal maturity here. It is a great bearer, but a slight frost not only destroys the young fruit and the leaves, but a large portion of the wood. A few bushes will afford enough for a family. Before the approach of frost, make of straw a pen around the bush and cover it well with straw; during the cold weather the straw will keep the tender limbs, and even the young fruit of the Fig from injury.

In the Spring, after all danger from frost is over, remove the covering—the little fruit will immediately begin to grow, and before the expiration of the month of June, and from then to October you will be sure to have that *sacred fruit* which our Heavenly Father planted in Paradise, as fine as the Fig of Judah.

The Peach.—We believe it is generally admitted that the peach is one of the best fruits that our country produces. In former years the peach was produced in great plenty in some of the northern states, and it is but a few years since that our markets were plentifully supplied and in great variety, by those which were raised in the vicinity of this city. From some cause most of the trees in this part of the country have perished, and for some time past we have been indebted for a supply of peaches to Pennsylvania and Maryland.

It appears from an article in a southern paper that the preservation of the Peach Tree has excited the attention of the Agriculturalists, and caused an inquiry into the nature of the trees, and the manner in which it should be treated in order to preserve it. Three causes of its destruction are set forth—the first is the fly, secondly the breaking of the limbs, which causes it to decay—and thirdly the wounds it receives by the bursting of the bark from severe frosts in winter, and the injury of insects. The most general cause of decay is attributed to a worm which originates from a large fly resembling a common wasp. This fly is said to perforate the bark generally near the surface of the earth, where it is soft, and deposits an egg, which is done from the middle of July, through August and September. In August the worms assume the chrysalis state and in 8 or 10 days are transformed into flies, when they deposit, and in this way a round of transformation is kept up to prey upon the tree. It is in the worm state that the mischief is done; the animal lying upon the soft inner bark, the circulation of the sap is in consequence destroyed, and the tree eventually dies. Gum issuing out of the tree near the surface of the ground is said to be a sure sign that there are worms under the bark.

Dr. Tilton of Delaware, says the Peach tree should always be planted shallow with the soil raised about it—he recommends Eorsy's method of heading down the tree a year or two after planting, and recommends tilling the ground in orchards for some years after setting them out to insure their rapid growth. Among the causes of the death of the Peach tree, he mentions a little beetle called *circulor*, about the size of a pea, which punctures the fruit and causes it to fall off before it is ripe. He recommends that holes should be snored to run at large in orchards, who eat all the fruit that falls, and thus destroy the insects in this fruit in their embryo state. The practice he has pursued is to draw the dirt from the root of the tree in the fall and pour boiling water on the root, and in the spring to return the earth to the tree in form of a hill. This practice destroys the wasp-like insect which perforates the bark near the surface. Richard Peters, of Pennsylvania, states that the worm which is deposited by the wasp in the soft bark near the ground is the most common destroyer of the peach trees. He says that after July the wasp ceases to pierce the bark and make its deposits. In August and September he removes the earth a few inches round the tree, and pours a quantity of boiling soap suds on hot water, beginning about a foot above the ground which kills the egg or worm lodged in the tender bark. He also burns his trees at the roots, and exposes them to the winter, a practice which he has followed twelve or fourteen years, and although he has lost several in this way still prefers it to any other treatment. When trees become sickly they are taken up to prevent them affecting healthy ones near them by some morbid effluvia. William Cox, of Burlington New Jersey, searches his trees at the root, the last of July and September, and on the 1st of October, opens the ground around the roots so as to leave a small bush which the ice and snow fill up in the winter, and eventually kill the worms. He recommends close pruning in the Peach tree. John

H. Coche, of Virginia, states he has successfully used tobacco in the preservation of his peach trees. From four to six leaves is sufficient for a tree, which is bound round the body of the tree just at the surface of the earth, encircling, the part where the fly makes its deposit. The precaution must be taken before hatching, and should not be postponed later than the first of July. He also recommends the use of tobacco stalks to be thrown round the roots of the fruit trees.

If the above remedies should save a single tree of so fine a fruit as the Peach, we shall be amply paid for our trouble in condensing this article.

N. Y. Adv.

FROM THE SCOTO GAZETTE.

NEW POTATOES IN WIN. IER.—Miss Anne Clegue, of Chester, who received the gold medal from the Society of Arts, for a method of producing New Potatoes throughout the winter, gives the following account of her process:

"I prepare a proper quantity of red sand rather of a loamy nature and mix it up with a portion of lime in powder, viz. about one-third, about 14 days before I use it. This soil is to be spread about three inches thick at the bottom of any old wooden box, or a very dry brick cellar floor—the cellar ought not to be exposed to the frost, nor yet too much confined from the air. I then procure a measure or two of large potatoes of a prior year's growth; the sort I prefer are the red apple potatoe, the pink eyes, or Mr Curwio's pur le potatoes—I set these on the soil whole, about three inches apart, with the crown on the principal eye to the soil in preference; but I put no soil over them.—The potatoes which I send you were produced from potatoes thus placed about the 20th of Sept. which allows from 10 to 12 weeks for their growth; they grew at the bottom of the old potatoes, and were attached to them—the old potatoes also threw out numerous sprouts or stalks with many potatoes growing on them; but these sprouts were killed by the intense frosts of 1814. The original potatoes for planting whole, for sets in September, should be such as were of perfect growth in October of the preceding year, and well preserved during the winter; the sprouts which shoot from them should be removed by the end of April, and those sprouts which will be from 6 to 26 inches long, may be planted, with all their fibres, in a garden for a first crop: about June 15, the potatoe sets may be stripped again, and the sprouts of the last produce thrown away as useless—at the end of September the original or seed potatoes is to be gently placed on the soil as before mentioned, for a Christmas crop.—At the end of 3 months at furthest, the old potatoes should be carefully twisted from the new ones, and the sprouts carefully taken off the old potatoe; the old potatoe is then to be placed on its bottom or side, on a fresh bed of soil prepared as before, and left to produce another crop from fresh eyes placed next the soil; as you are to observe that the old potatoes should not be set or placed twice on the same side, and you must take care at that time to remove the sprouts to prevent the moisture from rotting the old potatoes.

By the above method, I have had four crops of new potatoes from one potatoe, exclusive of those produced from the sprouts set in the garden in April and June, from which I obtained two crops of well grown potatoes in September and October, weighing from 10 to 12 ounces each. The crops were all very plentiful in proportion to the quantity planted; and the potatoes are remarkably well flavored, and may be kept longer without prejudice after gathering before dried, than potatoes that grow in the natural ground.

Miscellaneous

The following maxims, or rules of action if strictly observed, go far to increase the happiness, or at least to diminish the inquietudes and miseries of life:—

Live constantly in the unshaken belief of the overruling Providence of an infinitely wise and good as well as Almighty Being, and prize his favor above all things.

Observe, invariably, truth in your works, and integrity in your actions.

Accustom yourself to temperance, and be master of your passions.

Be not too much out of humor with the world. Just remember, it is a world of God's creating, and however sadly it is marred by wickedness and folly, yet you have found in it more comforts than calamities, more civilities than affronts, more instances of kindness to you than of cruelty.

Try to spend your time usefully, both to yourself and others.

Never make an enemy, nor loose a friend unnecessarily.

Cultivate such an habitual cheerfulness of mind and evenness of temper, as not to be ruffled by trivial inconvenience and crosses.

Be ready to heal breaches in friendship, and to make up differences, and shun litigation yourself as much as possible—for he is an ill calculator who does not perceive that one amicable settlement is better than two law suits.

Be it rather your ambition to acquit yourself well in your proper station, than to rise above it.

Despise not small honest gains nor risk what you have on the exclusive prospect of sudden riches. If you are in a comfortable thriving way, keep it up, and abide in your own calling rather than run the chance of another.

In a word—mind to "use the world as not abusing it," and probably you will find as much comfort in it as is most fit for a frail being, who is merely journeying through it towards an immortal abode.

"Never believe nor less propagate an ill report of your neighbor, without good evidence of its truth. Never listen to an infamous story handed to you by a man, who is the known enemy of the person defamed, or who is himself infamous for defaming his neighbors; or who is wont to sow discord among brethren and excite disturbances in society. Never utter the evil which you know, or suspect of an other, till you have an opportunity to expose him with him. Never speak evil of an other while you are under the operation of envy and malevolence, but wait till your spirits are cooled down, that you may better judge, whether to utter or suppress

the matter. Never express the evil which you would say of your neighbor, in terms so strong, or in language which would convey an exaggerated idea of his conduct. Never throw out against a man broken hints and dark insinuations, which would leave the hearers to suspect any thing and every thing that ill nature can suggest. Never speak evil of your neighbor to his known enemy who wishes for an occasion of slander for he will certainly paint the image anew, and touch it off with bolder colors. In short never speak evil of a man, when your speaking may probably do much hurt, but cannot possibly do any good."

Melancholly Accident.—Yesterday afternoon between 3 and 4 o'clock, four or six new two-story brick houses on the south side of Reed street, tumbled down and are a heap of ruins. The carpenters were at work on the roof at the time, and had nearly completed the board covering. They were precipitated among the ruins. Before night seven men were dug out, six of whom were sent to the Hospital dreadfully mangled—the other man was seriously but not dangerously injured. It was not known that there were any other persons buried beneath the ruins. We did not learn the name of the master builders, nor what excuse they can offer for erecting buildings in so frail a manner.

New York Merchantile

On making Bone Glue.—The French have of late years made a considerable quantity of glue from bones, which they consider as superior to the ordinary glue made from the skins of animals.

For the purpose of making this glue they use the refuse bones of the table-knife makers, and the skulls of oxen, from which the teeth have been extracted. These materials are soaked for about a week in water rendered very sour by the addition of a little spirit of salt; in which time they become quite flexible and may be bent with ease. Being taken out of the acid, boiling water is poured on the bones, or rather glue, to separate any grease, and also the acid that adheres to it. The pieces of glue are then washed, washed in cold water, and dried in the shade.

When this glue is to be used, it is boiled in water to the proper consistence.

There is a finer kind of bone glue made in the same manner from leg of mutton bones; which is used instead of isinglass, by the French silk manufacturers.

The teeth extracted from the ox cheeks are sold to the apothecaries, who use them for the making of salt of hartshorn; as they yield a large quantity of the carbonate of ammonia, the scent of which resembles that of the true salt of hartshorn, and is free from the fatidity of salt of bone.

Specimen of the electrical Eel. has lately been examined by the Parisian savans. The greater number were satisfied with a single touch, and consequent shock, but one doctor, either urged by a greater zeal for science, or governed by a more insatiable curiosity, resolved to try the utmost extent of the animal's powers, and seized it with both hands; but had quickly reason to repent his temerity, for he immediately felt a rapidly repeated series of the most violent and successively increasing shocks, which forced him to leap about in a most extraordinary manner, and to utter the most piercing screams, from the agony that he felt; he then fell into convulsions, in consequence of which his muscles became violently contracted, or from some strange property in the fish, it became impossible to detach the animal from his grasp. In this situation he remained a considerable time, and would in all probability have expired under the agony of his sensations, if some of the persons present had not suggested the plunging of the hands in water, when the Eel immediately dropped off. The doctor has since been dangerously ill.

FROM THE TRENTON EMPOUR.

DON'T BE DISCOURAGED.

If the outset of life things do not go so smoothly. It seldom happens that the hopes we cherish of the future are realized. The path of life in the prospect, appears smooth and level enough, but when we come to travel it we find it all up hill, and generally rough enough. The journey is a laborious one, and whether poor or wealthy, high or low, we shall find it so, to our disappointment, if we have built on any other calculation. To endure what is to be endured with as much cheerfulness as possible—and to elbow our way as easily as we can through the great crowd, hoping little, yet striving for much, is perhaps the true plan. But

Don't be discouraged, if occasionally you slip down by the way, and your neighbor is tread over you a little; in other words don't let a failure or two dishearten you—accidents happen; miscalculations will sometimes be made; things will often turn out differently from our expectations, and we may be sufferers. It is worth while to remember that fortune is like the skies in April, sometimes clouded and sometimes clear and favorable, and as it would be folly to despair of again seeing the sun, because to day is stormy, so it is unwise to sink into despondency, when fortune frowns, since, in the common course of things she may be surely expected to smile again. And again—

Don't be discouraged if you are deceived in the people of the world. It often happens that men wear horrible characters, as well as borrowed clothes, and sometimes those who have long stood fair before the world, are very rotten at the core. From sources such as these you may be most unexpectedly deceived; but to those you must become used; if you are as most people do, they will lose their novelty before you grow gray, and you will learn to trust men cautiously, and examine their characters closely, before you allow them great opportunities to injure you.

Don't be discouraged under any circumstances. Go steadily forward. Rather consult your own conscience, than the opinions of men, though the last is not to be disregarded. Be industrious; be frugal; be honest; deal in perfect kindness with all who come in your way, exercising a neighborly and obliging spirit in your whole intercourse, and if you do not prosper as rapidly as any of your neighbors, depend upon it you will be as happy.

OAKWOOD.

Three of the officers who were on board the *Howe* (Honorable Richard, under Paul Jones, when she captured the *Scorpius*, are still living, viz. Com. then Lieut Dale, now resides in Philadelphia; Lieut. (now) who is naval officer at Portsmouth, and is 81 years old, and Mr. Marfat, who was then a Midshipman, and was wounded in the battle, and now lives on the Santee Hills, in Carolina, the head of a respectable family. (LEXINGTON EMP.)

MILTON.—The manuscript work from the pen of this great man, which has been recently found, is on Theology, and from it the before mentioned fact is abundantly proved, that the great Poet "denied the divinity of Christ—rejected the Sabbath—and advocated paganism."

TURKISH BARBARITY.—Under the date of Zante, July 6, we observe the following article:—"A Martyr, from the Convent of the Virgin, on Mount Aracynthus, is become a subject of admiration to all the faithful here. The old man was conducted by the Turks to the tribunal of Kedschid Pacha, when being asked his name, he replied, Ambrose. Your country? The Monastery of the most holy Mother of G. d. Thy residence? These rocks, since the destruction of the former by your soldiers, and in a short time, Heaven, I trust, he added; at the same time kissing the Cross which he carried with him. What have you done with the sacred vessels of your church? I have withdrawn them from the presence of your soldiers. Where are they? That is a secret of conscience.—Tell! You may consume my limbs but my soul will be with God. The torture was immediately applied, and the flesh torn from the old man's bones, yet not one syllable was heard to escape from his lips, except *Krie elion.* (LORD have mercy upon me.) They drove sharpened reeds under the nails of his hands and feet. Still he glorified GOD, and prayed for his torturers, who at length fatigued, impaled him, and in that state suffered him to expire before the trenches of Missolunghi."

How to AVOID DYSENTERY.—It will be perceived from another part of our paper, that the dysentery is making alarming ravages in several sections of our country; we have therefore thought that it would not be untimely to remind our readers of the rules which the celebrated Dr. Rush recommends for the prevention of this disease. He advises that spices, and particularly Cayenne pepper, and the red peppers of our own country should be taken with our daily food. Mr. Dewar, a British surgeon, informs us that the French, while in Egypt frequently escaped the diseases of the country, by carrying pepper with them to eat with the fruits of the land. Purgative physic should also occasionally be taken, as any medicine of a laxative nature, by preventing costiveness, act as a preservative from this disease. A militia captain in the year 1769, while stationed at Amboy, preserved his whole company from a dysentery which prevailed in the army, by giving each of them a purge of sea-salt; and some years afterwards saved his family and many of his neighbors from the same disease, by distributing among them a few pounds of purgative salts. This disease was also prevented in an Academy at Hordentown, (N. J.) by giving molasses very plentifully to all the scholars, which had the effect of keeping their bowels in a laxative state.

Another rule to be observed is to avoid exposure to the dampness of the night air; and when necessarily exposed, the bowels should be more carefully protected than other parts of the body. The Egyptians, Mr. Dewar tells us, for this purpose, tie a belt about their bowels, and with the happiest effect. These directions emanate from a high source and deserve serious consideration. The facts reduced are striking, and should induce others to adopt similar measures for the prevention of this destructive disease.—N. Y. Observer.

To prevent Chinamen from taking fire.—The perpetrating mortar (so called by masons) for plastering the inside of chimneys, mixed as it generally is with lime, sand and horse manure, made into mortar; let there be a pike made of salt and water nearly as strong as that you use with meat, and the mortar made with it in stead of pure water—salt, sand and sea water, where it can be had, will answer the same end to mix with the lime and horse manure. Chinamen plastered with this composition, on every damp rain, will prove moist and the soot will fall off without any inconvenience. This may be relied on and the expense is so trifling, no one should hesitate to do it, for it can do no harm at all events, and it may save houses and towns.—AM. FARMER.

A late Paris paper says that a wild man has lately been found in the midst of the woods and mountains of Harzwald, in Bohemia, who it is presumed must have been there from his infancy. He appears to be about thirty years of age, but cannot articulate a single word. He bellows or rather he howls, his noise being like that of a dog. He runs on all-fours, and the moment he perceives a human being he climbs to the top of a tree like an ape, and jumps from branch to branch with surprising agility.—When he sees a bird or other game, he pursues it, almost always with success. He has been brought to Prague; but all attempts to tame him have been fruitless. Indeed, he appears incapable of acquiring the habits of civilized life.

SCOTO GAZETTE.

It has already been stated in the Colombian papers, (says the Baltimore Patriot) that two attempts had been made to assassinate the Liberator Bolivar. A letter from Bogota, published in a London Journal, says that this friend of mankind had escaped the dagger of the assassin, which had been raised against him, no less than seven or eight times. In the recent secret murder at Lima, of Mr. Monteguido, it was ascertained, upon examining the body, that he had been stabbed with a sharp instrument. This led to the examination of all the cutlers in the city, when one of them stated that he had sharpened two poniards at the request of a negro, with whose name he was unacquainted, but that he should know him if he saw him again. A proclamation (continues the writer) was immediately issued, ordering a general enlistment for the army, but excepting all slaves and black men. It was a trap laid for them as necessary for the service of the city; to which effect they were ordered to call for a bill of exception at the office of the adjutant general. They presented themselves accordingly, and the cutler, who was concealed, easily knew the owner of the two poniards, who having been suddenly grasped, was the murderer of Mr. Monteguido, and asked where the two poniards were, answered by confessing his guilt, and producing one of the two. He added that as he could not have been discovered but by the decree of Providence, he would declare that he had been seduced to that crime by the governor of the castle of Callao, and that the other poniard was to be found

within the sleeve of the left arm of General Bolivar's lead servant, who was to murder him the night of that very day. The poniard was found as it was said. (Lima)

Natural History.

ASIATIC DESERTS.

The chief Asiatic deserts are in Persia and Arabia, the former of which countries contains three of considerable extent and celebrity. The first of these commences on the east of Tigris in latitude thirty three, is pervaded by the river Ahwas, and extends to the north of slumber. The second reaches from the vicinity of Korm very nearly to the Zorra, in a line, from east to west of about four hundred English miles, and from north to south, of about two hundred and fifty. On the latter direction it joins the great desert of Kerman, which alone extends over a tract of three hundred and fifty miles. The two may, therefore, be considered as forming one common desert, and stretch, north-west and south-east, over a space of about seven hundred miles, thus intersecting this wide empire into two nearly equal portions. This vast extent is impregnated with nitre and other salts, which form the neighbouring lakes and rivers, and has on that account, been denominated the great saline desert.

ARABIAN DESERTS.

The sandy deserts of Arabia, form one of the most striking objects of that country. From the hills of Oman, which appear to be a continuation of those on the other side the Persian gulf, as far as Mecca, the greater part of Negal is one prodigious desert, interrupted, towards the frontier of Hejaz and Yemen or Arabia Felix, by King, containing the district of Sura, and several oases or fertile spots. The north-west part of Negal, presents almost a continued desert, and is considered as a prolongation of the one above mentioned.

The *Beled el Haram* or *Holy Land of Islam*, of which Mecca is the capital, is comprehended between the Red Sea, and an irregular line, which commencing at Arabog, about sixty miles to the north of Djedda forms a bend from the north east to the south east, in passing by Yefelman, two days' journey to the north east of Mecca. It thence continues to Karna nearly twenty seven miles to the east of the same place, and twenty four miles to the west of Taif, which is without the limit of the Holy Land; after which turning to the south-west it passes by Bratack, and terminates at Melhuma upon the coast, at the port named Almaras Ibrahim, about ninety miles to the south east of Djedda.

It therefore appears that the Holy Land is about one hundred and seventy miles in length from the north-west to the south-east, and eighty four miles in breadth from the north east to the south west which space is comprehended in that part of Arabia known by the name of *Ed Hejiz* or the *Land of Pilgrimage*, and includes the cities of Median and Taif. It has not any river; and the only water to be found, is that of some considerable springs, which are not numerous, and the brackish water obtained from the deep wells. This is a *red desert*. It is at Mecca and Medina alone that cisterns have been wrought to preserve the rain water; on which account, a garden is very rarely to be seen throughout this vast territory. The plains are composed either of sand or bad earth, entirely arid and sterile; and the inhabitants do not in any part of the country, sow any description of grain, they are supplied with flour &c. from Upper Egypt, Yemen and India.

AFRICAN DESERTS.

The most striking feature of Africa consists of the immense deserts which pervade its surface, and which are supposed to comprise the one half of its whole extent. The chief of these is, by way of eminence, called *sahara*, or the *Desert*. It stretches from the shores of the Atlantic, with few interruptions, to the confines of Egypt, a space of more than forty five degrees, or 2700 geographical miles, by a breadth of twelve degrees, or 270 geographical miles. It is one prodigious expanse of red sand, and sand stone rock, of the granularities of which the red sand consists. It is in truth, an empire of sand which seems to defy every exertion of human power or industry, although it is interspersed with various islands, and fertile and cultivated spots, of different sizes, of which Fessan is the chief of those which have hitherto been explored.

Nearly in the centre of this sandy ocean, and nearly midway between the Mediterranean Sea and the coast of Guinea, rise the walls of Tombuctoo, the capital of the very enterprising empire of Hembarra—a city which constitutes the great mart for the commerce of all the interior of Africa. To maintain this commerce is the laborious work of the *sahabars* or caravans, which cross this enormous desert from almost every part of the African coast. The mode in which it is traversed is highly curious.

The caravans consist of several hundred loaded camels, accompanied by the Arabs who let them out to the merchants for the transport of their goods. During their route, they are often exposed to the attacks of the roving Arabs of Sahara, who generally commit their depredations on the approach of the confines of the desert. In this tiresome journey, the caravans do not proceed to the place of their destination, in a direct line across the trackless desert, but turn occasionally eastward or westward, according to the situation of certain fertile, inhabited and cultivated spots, called *oases*, interspersed in various parts of the Sahara, like islands in the ocean. These serve as watering-places to men, as well as to lead, refresh and replenish the hardy and patient camel. At each of these cultivated spots, the caravan stops about seven days, and then proceeds on its journey, until it reaches another spot of the same description. In the intervals of the journey, the hot winds denominated *sahel*, or *sirocco*, are often so violent, as to render it not only

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THE GAZETTE

EDITED BY JOHN BRADFORD

FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 14, 1925.

The Comet.—On the 11th inst. the place of the Comet was South declination 27 deg.—Right ascension 21. from which it appears that its motion is westerward or towards the Sun, and that it probably has not yet passed its perihelion.

In our last we noticed the meeting of the two courts of Appeals in Frankfort; one of which is usually styled the Old, the other the New court.—They continued in session until Friday when the Old court adjourned, to meet again on the first Friday in November. Previous to adjournment, a rule was entered, and ordered to be served on Mr. Blair, requiring him to deliver the records &c. to the clerk of this court on or before the first Friday in November next.—The New court we understand is still in session.

From "Notes to assist the Memory in various Sciences" London, 1825.

"DAILY HEAT."—The mean of the thermometer, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and 10, P. M. gives the most correct average of the result of the day.

"EXTENSIVE HEAT OF THE AIR."—We now conclude, from some experiments of Humboldt's, that the air of the atmosphere, although perfectly stagnant, could in no possible circumstance be heated above 140 degrees, and this only within three feet of the ground. On the west coast of Africa, the thermometer is said to rise to 140 degrees in the sun; a thermometer placed in the sand at Magpures rose to 110 degrees Fahrenheit.

"ARTIFICIAL COLD."—The greatest artificial cold that has yet been produced, was effected by the mixture of diluted sulphuric acid with snow, which sunk Fahrenheit's thermometer in minus 91 degrees, or 124 degree below the freezing point.

"ASTRONOMY."—Great Weight of the Solar Inhabitants.—As the diameter of the sun (883,000 miles) is 111 times greater than that of the earth, a body at its surface would fall through 400 feet in a second of time, so that if there be any human inhabitants residing there, each individual of moderate size must weigh at least two tons.

"ATTORNEYS, 1825."—Total number of Attorneys in London, 1100
Ditto do in the country, 2400

Total number of Barristers in England, about 900

"DRURY-LANE THEATRE."—The boxes in the new Drury-lane Theatre will hold 1200 individuals; the pit, 350; the lower gallery, 480; the upper gallery, 200; in all 2330 persons can be accommodated.

"ANIMAL HEAT."—It is probable that all organized beings, vegetable as well as animal, possess an inherent power of generating cold or heat according to circumstances.

"THE METALS."—The metals are 12 in number, and weight, compared with water taken as 1; viz. Platinum, 21
Gold, 19.30
Mercury, 1.50
Silver, 10.50

Platinum is the heaviest body in nature.

"THE TREAD MILLS AND MILLING PENITENTIARY."—At Lewes, each prisoner walks at the rate of 6000 feet in ascent per day at Ipswich, 7500; at St. Albans, 8000; at Bury, 8500; at Cambridge, 10,175; at Durham, 12,000; at Brixton, 13,000; and Reading, the summer rate exceeds 13,000, while at Warwick the summer rate will be 27,000 feet in ten hours.

"ZOOLOGY."—Fecundity.—So quick is the production of pigons, that in the course of 4 years, 11,700 may come from a single pair; and in the same period of time, 1,271,840 from a pair of rabbits.

"RAPID FLIGHT."—The rapidity with which the hawk and many other birds occasionally fly, is probably not less than at the rate of 150 miles in an hour; the common crow, 25 ditto; a swallow, 92 do. and the swift, three times greater. Migratory birds probably about 50 miles an hour.

"FISHES."—With respect to fishes, it is probable that a great number of species live in succession on each other, in proportion as they exceed each other in strength, voracity, and activity; their enormous reproduction being evidently destined to supply any vacancy this devouring system might otherwise occasion.

"The age of a carp has been known to reach 200 years, and of a pike to 260 years."

"One cod fish was found to contain, 3,686,760 eggs; a flounder, 1,357,400; a herring, 30,900; a snail 100,362."

"Gesner would persuade us that many fish sleep, but this does not seem to be the fact, for this race of animals can have no eye-brows, nor any inclination to close and cover their eyes with, as other creatures have to whom nature has allowed sleep."

"CORPORAL IDENTITY."—Some have considered a change of corporeal identity to be effected every three, others every seven years. Letters marked on the skin, however, last during life; and there are some diseases, of which the constitution is only once susceptible.

"INCREASE OF HEIGHT AT RISING."—The cartilages between the vertebrae of the backbone 21 in number yield considerably to the pressure of the body in an erect posture, and expand themselves during the repose of the night; hence a person is considerably taller at his rising in the morning than at night.—The difference, in some, amounts to so much as one inch; and recruits who have passed muster for soldiers in the morning, have been rejected when measured at night, as below the standard.

"POISONOUS PLANTS."—Five, stamens, one pistil, one petal, and the fruits of the berry kind, indicate poisonous plants.

"The calyx double, plum valved, three stamens, two pistils, and naked seed, indicate plants of a farinaceous quality, and fit for food."

"THE SLEEP OF PLANTS."—The common chick weed, with white blossoms, affords a notable instance of what is called the sleep of plants, for every night the leaves approach, in pairs, so as to incline within their upper surface the tender rudiments of the new shoots, while the uppermost pair but one at the end of the stalk are furnished with longer leaf stalks than the others, so that they close on the terminating pair, and protect the end of the branch.

"RURAL MARCAREY."—In the neighborhood of Rio Janeiro, the common garden pea has been sown, flowered, gathered, and the beans removed within the shortest space of 21 days.

"HEATHS AND ROSES."—It is tolerably well ascertained, that the two Americas do not produce a single heath, nor the Southern hemisphere a rose.

London Literary Gazette.

DIED

In New-Orleans on the 18th ult. Mrs. DEWEY, wife of Martin Deweey esq., and daughter of the Hon. Henry Clay.

In Cincinnati on the 31st ult. Mrs. HARRIET DRAKE, wife of Dr. Daniel Drake, Professor of the Theory and Practice of medicine in Transylvania University.

In Frankfort on the 6th inst. Mrs. LOUISA TAYLOR, wife of Edmund Taylor esq.

LEXINGTON HOPE FOUNDRY.

Will. H. Delph

Has commenced the above business in all its branches, opposite the upper end of the Upper Market, where he is ready to make all kinds of

Brass & Iron Castings

On the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

CASH will be given for OLD COPPER, BRASS, PUMPER, and IRON

Lexington, Oct. 14, 1825.—41-1y

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having administered on the estate of Zachariah Caseman, do hereby warn all persons from receiving any money due to said Zachariah or any kind of his clothing, papers, or other property that was in his Trunk on Board the Steam Boat Post Bay when said Boat sunk at the lower end of New Orleans.

FREDERICK W. CASEMAN, Adm.

Jessamine County, Oct. 14th 1825.—41-3t.

Fayette County.

TAKEN up by John Casnon one Iron Gray mare 17 or 18 years old, about 14 hands high the left eye out appeared to Thirty Dollars in Commonwealth paper before me this 11th day of July 1825.

SAMUEL BLAIR, J. P.

Oct 14th 1825.—41-3t

State of Kentucky,

Fayette Circuit Court—September Term 1825.

Louisa Moore Compt. against

Thomas Moore Def't.

THIS day came the Complainant by her Counsel and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an Inhabitant of this Commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance agreeably to law and the rules of this Court, On the motion of the Complainant it is ordered that unless the said Defendant, do appear here on or before the first day of the next February Term of this Court, and answer the Complainant's bill (which) prays for a divorce the same will be taken as confessed against him; and it is further ordered that a Copy of this order be inserted in some authorized public News Paper published in this Commonwealth for two months successively according to law.

A Copy—Teste,

A. GARRETT, d. c. f. c. c.

Oct. 14th 1825.—41-3w

COTTON YARNS,

WARRANTED of a Superior quality, at very

Reduced prices, viz:

Five hundred, at 20 cents specie,

Six hundred, and all over, at 16-2-3 specie.

May be had at the Stores of Mr. John W. Hunt, Messrs. Pritchard & Robinson, Dr. E. Warfield, or at the cotton store of Postlewait, Brand, & Co. Lexington, Oct. 14th 1825.—41-tf.

PUBLIC SALE,

BY virtue of a Decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, I shall proceed to sell at public sale on a credit of twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months the purchaser giving bond & security, to have the force and effect of a replevin bond, payable in gold or silver, That valuable

LOT OF GROUND,

Lying on Main Cross and Second streets in Lexington being the land lying between January's Rope Walk and the first Presbyterian Church. This is a beautiful and very valuable Lot, having a front on Main Cross Street of upwards of three hundred and forty one feet, and a front on Second Street of four hundred & thirty five feet or so much thereof as will amount to the sum of \$4000 with interest from the 31st day of July 1825, until paid, with costs of suit. The Lot will be subdivided in such a manner as will best suit purchasers. The sale will commence on the premises on Saturday, the nineteenth day of November next, between the hours of two and three o'clock in the afternoon.

DAN. BRADFORD Com'r.

Lexington, October 13, 1825.—41-1m

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or taking an assignment or a note given by me to John Miller of Georgetown for Fifty dollars Commonwealth paper, dated 1822 as I am determined not to pay it unless cancelled by law.

ROBERT BRECKINRIDGE.

Fayette, county, Sep. 1825.—3t.—50ct.

CAUTION.

THIS is to warn any person from trading with, or crediting my wife Margaret Delany on my account as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

EDWARD DELANY.

Sept 30, 1825.—39-3t

A List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Nicholasville Ky

October 1st, which if not taken out in three months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Anderson Catharine

Andrew Samuel

Bryant Edmund

Bourne Moses

Baxter Gesina

Bakeman Aaron

Creth Jacob

Clark James 2

Gauvey Jacob 2

Dickenson Elizabeth

Davenport Dot Cha M

Dunson Thomas 2

Dunn Alex

Dennis John

Daniel Harrison

Pink Peter

Farrow Rev Joseph D

Poster Mrs Leamer

Forbus Joseph

Garrett Edmund

Hawkins John

Harris Rev Nathaniel 2

Hightower Capt Joshua

Henderson Dr John M

Hemphill Andrew 2

Hughes Eliza M

Howard Thompson

Houser John 2

Holloway Sam F 2

Jacobs Mr

Irvine Robert

January Peter M

Jackson Mrs Thomas

Kearly Henry 2

Kilvain Lowry

Lesueur Mrs Susannah

Miller Miss Sarah

Walker Joseph W

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